

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIV

ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

HAS THE TRUE KING.

Mr. Cleveland Sends in His Letter of Acceptance.

AND A VERY FINE DOCUMENT IT IS.

One That Will Carry the Party to Victory.

TARIFF REFORM THE GREAT NEED.

His Views on Financial Questions, Civil Service Reform, Pensions, Sunday Law, Etc.

New York, September 26.—The following is the letter of Grover Cleveland accepting the nomination as the Democratic candidate for president of the United States:

To Hon. William L. Wilson and Others, Committee—Gentlemen: In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the presidency by the national democracy, I hope I may be permitted to say at once that your conduct of revolution and observation have

been most judicious in my adherence to opinions which I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared, touching the questions involved in the cause. This is a time, above all others, when these questions should be considered of the light afforded by the sober apprehension of principles upon which our government is based and a clear view of the people for whom we are in service. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposal, relating to the maintenance and administration of our government can be ascertained, and by which the justice and honesty of every political question can be judged. If doctrinal or theoretical arguments which do not satisfy the American mind in every station of the nation, fail and mischievous.

The protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings necessarily constitutes the especial purpose and mission of our free government. This design so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule that a failure to protect a portion of our people from the predilection of their justifiable diminution by the government itself is a betrayal of the people's trust.

Tariff Reform.

We have, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain it and to furnish, through its agency, means for the accomplishment of national objects, the American people are compelled to pay a heavy tax upon all articles of a part of their earnings and income. Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely in a tax upon the daily life of our people as the tribute paid directly into the hand of the taxgatherers. We feel the burden of these taxes too heavily, and the only relief is by reducing them, that do not exist, as they are paid by foreigners. Such taxes representing a diminution of the property rights of the people are only justifiable when laid and collected for the purpose of maintaining our government, and for the securing means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the professions of American free institutions and its justice and honesty answer the test supplied by a clear apprehension of the principles upon which the institutions rest. This theory of tariff legislation necessarily entails strict economy in public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate public uses, inasmuch as it prohibits absolute extortion and exaction, by way of taxation, from the substance of the people beyond the necessities of a careful and proper administration of the government.

Opposed to this theory, the dogma is now heldly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting special interests and enterprises, such a proportion is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our institutions, so great and so sudden disturbance by such means and greed of patriotic sentiment that its statement would rudely shock our people, if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmark of principle. Never has an honest desire for national growth, patriotic devotion to our country, been more manifested in authorized gifts or by an unwarranted control of personal and family affairs, than those, still cherishing the feeling of human fellowship which belonged to our beginning, for them their sympathy with all those who are oppressed under any rule less free than a government of the people.

Assurances to the people of the utmost individual liberty, consistent with peace and good order, is a cardinal principle of our government. This gives no sanction to vexatious taxation, but, necessarily interferes with such habits and customs of our people as are not offensive to the just and equal.

Speaking of the prospects of the people's party, Colonel Crandall takes rather a rosy view of the situation, and says Weaver and Field will get the electoral vote of Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Florida, California, Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota, with good prospects in Virginia, Texas, Georgia and Arkansas. He counts Tennessee and West Virginia as certainly republican.

The Pension Bill.

The American people are generous and patriotic, and they have imbibed these characteristics upon their government. Therefore, all patriotic and just citizens must command liberal consideration for our worthy veterans, and especially for the families of those who have died. No compensation less than the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of their service. But our pensioners should have a role of honor under the democratic rule.

Colonel Crandall was an officer in the confederate army, serving in a Louisiana regiment. He is extremely bitter. He says the treatment accorded General Weaver and party in the south was a disgrace to modern civilization. When the mob found out that he had been in the confederate army, he says, they assured him that had they known it he would have received civil treatment.

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The Situation in Wisconsin.

The republican national committee is known to be in a state of alarm over the situation in Wisconsin. Representative Mitchell, of that state, a millionaire and chairman of the democratic congressional committee, is causing consternation in to the enemy's camp by his effective work. Mr. Mitchell was prominently mentioned for the vice presidential nomination with Mr. Cleveland, and is extremely popular with the democratic leaders here and at his home. He is making a strong fight for the United States senate.

Sawyer's term expiring in March. Mr. Mitchell was here during the Grand Army of the Republic encampment. He is a short, shrill man with a flowing St. Nicholas. One of the conspicuous features of the great parade was the twenty-five time millionaire dressed in the army suit and marching along side his brother brothers. He served in the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin volunteer infantry and performed some distinguished service during the war. While here Congressman Mitchell, at the offices of the democratic congress committee, donated his check for a considerable amount, and complimented Lawrence Gardiner, secretary of the committee, and Thomas C. Hammick, the Pittsburgh newspaper man in charge of the literary bureau for their seal and excellent work. Mr. Mitchell expressed the greatest confidence in democratic success in Wisconsin and predicts a landslide in that state in favor of Cleveland and Stevenson. The democratic national ticket will be elected without doubt, he thinks.

They Work Patriotically.

By the way too much credit cannot be given to the ex-representative and now clerk of the house, Mr. Kerr, of Clearfield, Penn., for his hard work. When Secretary Gardner intimated that funds were low and the working force at his command insufficient, Mr. Kerr came to the rescue.

He promptly drew his check for \$500 which he contributed to the fund, and his apprentices at the capitol followed his example by making, by personal contribution, a sum of \$500 more, which also was given to the congressional committee and fund.

Mr. Kerr in addition recalled all leaves of absence given his force and donated their services gratis. The spirit du corps is so strongly developed that there was no lagging on the part of any of these clerks. All cheerfully and promptly responded to the call and are now hard at work.

Tennessee Is Safe.

Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, said today that he had no unfeelingness about democratic success in the national election in Tennessee. There was some trouble about the local ticket, but he did not think the democrats could be beaten on that either. In fact, he said the news coming more and more favorable each day. As to the general situation he said, "I am perfectly confident of Cleveland's election. The news is that he will surely carry that state. The action of Mr. Kerr is pronounced honorable and worthy of his commendation. His speech will be of great benefit to the party. Mr. Bill Hillson said: "There never was any grounds for doubt but that he would do the right thing. He is a democrat and is mainly, and has given no one any right to suspect his loyalty. He is doing his best in helping to elect Cleveland."

FELL TWO HUNDRED FEET.

Horrible Accident in a Michigan Mine.

Yesterday.

Beaumont, Mich., September 26.—Four men fell 200 feet down a shaft in Beaumont mines in Beaumont township yesterday and were killed. They were: Frank Bender, John Lorn, Julius McAlary and John Ransom. Two of them are married and leave families. Four men with two others employed in the mines started to ride up the shaft. When 200 feet from the bottom the skip dumped, four of the occupants being buried to the bottom of the shaft, when they were crushed to death. It was contrary to orders for the men to ride in skips and the coroners jury, therefore, exonerated the company from blame.

They Will Not Serve.

New York, September 26.—George J. Gould and C. McLeod, who were elected directors of the Richmond Terminal Company at a recent meeting, have notified the officials of the company that they decline to serve.

McLeod, who is one of the receivers of the New York and New Haven, was re-elected, and his declination, it is said, indicates renewed hostility between General Thomas and the present board.

They Will May Prove Fatal.

Gadsden, Ala., September 26.—(Special)—Near Center, Cherokee county, last evening Tobe Smith and a man named Speer met and became involved in a row, when Smith shot at Speer three times, but without effect. Speer then struck him severely, and with a revolver, which he had in his pocket, shot and killed him in the side and stomach, which will prove fatal. The row originated over a sum of money which the two men had with them.

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We oppose the

THE SULTAN COMING

He Going to Storm Atlanta with
Mirth and Fun.

WHAT A GLORIOUS TIME 'TWILL BE!

A Cogram from His Majesty States
To His Lost Constantinople for
Atlanta—Latest Carnival News.

Come the Sultan.
And with him joy, good times, sure
enough.

In the piping times of peace, when political strife is in the rule, monotonous and wearisome, what could be more welcome news to the people of Atlanta, of Georgia and the entire region of the Piedmont section of the south than that which comes by cable from the sultan himself on route to Atlanta.

The following cablegram was received yesterday:

By Trans Continental Cable.

Constantine, Sept. 26.—To Ahmed Pasha, Lord High Chancellor. The sultan and his suite with numerous retinue, mounted on the royal steeds. Salutes were returned to the royal colors. Distinguished sons from his majesty's provinces accompany the royal party. Joy prevails.

ABDUL MEJIZ.

Visiter in Washington.

Yes, the sultan in all his finery and splendor is coming to Atlanta to spend a week.

Coming with his, passas and boys, his war train of votaries, his merriment and jocund jollity.

Coming with the flags flying free, brass bands with their soul-inspiring melody and the pomp and glory befitting a tour of a monarch.

Coming, the prince of conviviality, to take Atlanta by storm with the grandest carnival celebration ever seen in wonderment and open-mouthed amazement by the good people of this city and the south.

Coming, and when Mayor Hemphill turns over to his majesty the golden key that unlocks the gates to the walls of this magnificence of the new south, there will be one solid week of joy unspeakable.

When He Comes.

When the sultan comes to Atlanta he will be at the gate of the Piedmont exposition grounds and escorted into the heart of the city in grand style.

A detachment of mounted policemen will ride a route, then the police infantry will come.

Next will come the military companies of Atlanta, every company being in full force. After the military will come the Shriners and the Knights of Pythias in uniform.

Then will come the passas in fine carriages and bays with sashes, boots and the like of the finest kind.

And last of all will come the sultan in a handsome carriage drawn by eight beautiful gray horses driven by W. O. Jones. On all sides his majesty will be surrounded by escorts, in bearers and many servants obedient to his need.

This grand procession will move from the depot to the statehouse, where Governor Northern and Mayor Hemphill will greet the sultan with a warm welcome and eloquent speech.

Major Hemphill will give him a key of pure and unsullied gold which unlocks the city's gates and gives entrance into every hospitable home in Atlanta.

The splendid carnival.

The sultan comes in costume of the grand carnival—will number nearly one hundred and fifty, and there will be nine complete and beautiful floats preceded and followed by an elegant and magnificent pageant.

The entire procession will be about ten blocks long and will hold the eye of every spectator.

The sultan will have his beautiful queen and maid in royal dress, while the carriages numbering forty-eight will be richly costumed. There are twenty-two members of the royal band handsomely costumed, besides in bearers and the like mounted and on foot.

The sultan and his pretty queen will be carried in rich caulked cars. There will be two other such cars for the maidens of the sultan.

The special float for a Roman delegation to the king will be in line, and another for the "Grecian delegation," another "A King's Happy Family," another "A Delight from the Lowe Regions."

Then there will be the grand and wild waves of the wild ocean, and next will come the characters representing huge parrots, each walking and carrying its own cage.

These are a few of the features of the carnival—just a few briefly told. Of course, there will be the brilliant and showy and less about the tout ensemble that cannot be described. A flood of red light, blue light, white light will be thrown upon the vast pageant by great reflectors here and there.

Yesterday's Meeting.

There was a meeting of the executive committee yesterday at the headquarters of the carnival association in the Gould building.

It was an enthusiastic business meeting and much good work was done. A full attendance turned up and the members of the committee were in work in dead earnest and with hearty zest.

John H. Blair was elected a member of the board of directors and placed on the executive committee.

A committee was appointed, consisting of a half dozen members to have charge of all advertising, and were appointed to have charge of the military feature. This committee is made up of the captains of the varied military companies of Atlanta, with Colonel Cawthon as chairman.

It was decided to have the Broad street light brilliantly lighted with variegated blinds to request the merchants to decorate their stores with the carnival colors, blue and red with yellow in the center and a crest.

The executive committee will meet every day at 12 o'clock.

ENDORSES MR. FLEMING.

His Words for Mr. Fleming from a Workingman in the Augusta Evening News.

The following letter appeared in The Evening News yesterday from a workingman in Atlanta and it speaks for itself:

Atlanta, Ga., September 23.—Editor Augusta Evening News:—I am a workingman and have no time to write you this letter, but from what I see in the public press I am led to believe that the workingmen of the south are trying to array the labor vote against Hon. W. H. Fleming in Richmond county. Now I wish to say this in behalf of the workingmen of Atlanta, that we are in the legislative board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers during the last session of the general assembly. I was present at the session and I am well informed that the interests of several bills that had been introduced in behalf of the railroad men of the south were not fully understood by the workingmen. I occasion frequently to call on Mr. Fleming for advice and assistance in getting the bills interested in passed through. I am a workingman and I am well informed that I am a workingman and I am proud that I am able to speak to the labor men of the south on any question. I am a workingman and I feel safe in saying that the railroad men of the south are not fully informed with regard to themselves by sending Colonel Hemphill back to the legislature.

Now I wish to say that this is the only time I have ever been asked to speak to the workingmen and I was much doubt in my mind whether or not to do so.

The workingmen of the south without Mr.

Fleming knowing of it, but when he saw it he wrote the following reply:

Atlanta, Ga., September 23.—Mr. J. D. Harris, Chairman State Legislature:—My Dear Sir:—I have just read your card in The Evening News written in my defense against the malicious charges that I am not the friend of the workingmen.

Such commendation is good reward for my work and encourages me to continue my labor in behalf of the common people of whom the workingmen form a large proportion.

I have never, nor at any instant, faltered in my fidelity to the people, even when they falsely abused me.

I beg to return to you my sincere thanks for that which you have done for justice and fair play, and to assure you that at any time hereafter I failed to remember your name, I shall certainly remember it hereafter. Yours truly,

WILLIAM H. FLEMING.

THE CITY WATER.

Dr. James B. Eated Wrote Interestingly on the subject.

Atlanta, Ga., September 23.—Editor Constitution:—Your comments, in Sunday's paper, upon alum in drinking water and your endorsement of alum as a germicide represents nothing new.

Alum, of course, is an irritant poison. It is not really a germicide, but it is also fatal to the higher forms of vegetable and of animal life. It is merely a question of quantity and of perseverance in its use to reach these disastrous results.

There are other agents, however, superior to alum as germicides and much more extensively used to prevent infection. Among the most effective is potassium permanganate of potash and chlorine. Yet, no one with faintest conception of their properties would have the temerity to recommend the indiscriminate addition of these deadly drugs to water. Let Pearline do the washing and cleaning; what it does best, it is best to let it do.

Send Pearline to you.

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Cincinnati—J. L. Hawley, 162 Vine street.

Washington—Metropolitan H. H.

ATLANTA, GA., September 27, 1892.

Working Harm to Good Men.

People should be very careful how they make indiscriminate charges against good men. There is a limit to all things, newspaper attacks as well as everything else.

Several weeks ago the charge was made that a vast combination was at work, in which one of the associate justices of the supreme court of Georgia was a prominent feature, looking to the defeat of Chief Justice Bleckley.

Associate Justice Simmons and Lumpkin—honorable, conscientious and upright gentlemen—have written cards in which both indignantly deny the charge that either of them is engaged in the reported effort to defeat Judge Bleckley, both gentlemen expressing themselves as having been always earnestly in favor of his re-election, and neither of them having ever contemplated opposing him.

Yet they were held up before the public for rebuke, and only their high name, and the esteem in which they are held by the people of Georgia prevents the injury which might have followed had they not been so well and favorably known. And now the injurors stalk in and admit that an injustice has been done in the report.

The tongue of a town tattler does not always injure those against whom its lashings are directed; but that is no reason why it should be given free play.

The privilege of abusing and attacking anybody against whom his venom may be directed.

Hitting at Our Poets.

We call the attention of the New York Sun to the remarkable fact that The London Times disposes of all our American poets without pausing to consider whether they weigh (or weighed) 150 or 250 pounds—without asking whether they are (or were) duck-legged or bandy-shanked.

The Thunderer says that Longfellow had "the happy knack of translating and embellishing borrowed ideas;" that Lowell was a bright political humorist; and that pretty much all the rest show a clever knack at adaptation.

How can we ever hope for the British to understand our sensitive and suffering literary people when John Bull's critics go at them with broadsides and butcher's cleavers, instead of using a tape-line and a pair of oscillating scales? The trouble about the British is that they don't understand our geography, although geography is a naked fact, and that they miss the truth when it is as big as Texas and as high as the Rocky mountains, how can they find it in the works of our poets and novelists, where it has on its Sunday clothes?

We trust The Sun will permit its office to turn and rend these insular and offensive British critics.

Democratic Prospects.

It is perhaps too early to make any serious remarks about the probable result in November, but the outlook presents some remarkable features, and in this respect it is altogether different from that of recent presidential campaigns.

We may mistake the signs, but it seems to us that the predictions are unmistakable. The republican party has never recovered from the tremendous collapse of 1860—a break down without a parallel in our political history. That there has been no recovery is shown by the result of the state elections in Maine and Vermont. Those elections, coming in a presidential year, undoubtedly show the strength of the republican party. In both these states, the campaign went forward on national lines. Especially was this the case in Maine, where the national platforms of the two parties formed the basis of discussion. The result shows that the republican party has not recovered from the paralyzing blow which the voters of the country gave it in 1860. That its effect should be apparent in a state election shows that the wound is still open.

The Boston Globe, which is not given to chasing rainbows, says that Massachusetts may be counted on for Russell and Cleveland. A great change has come over the people of California, and it is confidently predicted by those who are alive to the situation that that state will vote for Cleveland. The republican trouble in the silver states is deep and ineradicable, and the democrats have hope here. The prospects are good both in Michigan and Wisconsin, and there seems to be no doubt that Indiana will fall into line.

There is no sign of a faction fight in New York. Senator Hill's master speeches have put an end to republican hopes on that score. Some of the plural anti-slavery in New York city, led by Grace, are betraying a restlessness and an uneasy disposition, but they are not worth considering. They are out for the headline and for nothing else. They are on the side where the purse hangs. Whatever they make in the world of this rear of the democratic house. They are not to be taken seriously, for they have never been.

Thus it is with Atlanta. Feeling the friendly impulse of prosperity, the town proposes to give its friends and acquaintances a "treat"—a short session of banqueting and recreation. They are not to be taken seriously, for they have never been.

The democrats are united and harmonious and that fact is all that is necessary to know. The prospects in New York are far brighter at this time than they were two months before Governor Flower was elected by a safe and satisfactory majority.

It is for these and other reasons which need not be dwelt on here that we are disposed to point out the hopeful prospects of the democrats. The situation may change, but at present the democratic situation is more promising than it has been in any presidential campaign since the election of Samuel J. Tilden, if indeed the campaign of 1876 is an exception.

Georgia's Part in the Campaign.

The fact that Georgia is an October state—the only state holding a gubernatorial election before the great national battle of ballots in November—must not be overlooked.

In the close and doubtful states the outlook grows brighter every day. In those states, and especially in New York, the democratic hosts have been greatly encouraged by the favorable results of the recent elections in Arkansas, Vermont and Maine. Then, Mr. Cleveland's visit to New York, the ratification meeting in Tammany hall and Senator Hill's great speech in Brooklyn have all combined to make it reasonably certain that New York will cast her electoral vote for Cleveland, and this naturally strengthens the party in other states.

All eyes are now turned in this direction. It is known all over the union that Georgia is safely democratic, but some of our friends at a distance fear that our majority may be largely reduced. It is of the highest importance to make our victory in October so overwhelming that it will have a happy moral effect in other Harrison brand of politics. In this he isn't one with the whole country.

The bringing out of the stay-at-home voter will roll our majority up to at least 50,000, and perhaps to 60,000.

With our perfect organization, our active campaign work, and the contagious enthusiasm among the masses, the voice of Georgia next month should be an inspiration and a prophecy. Let every democrat bear this in mind. Our state election may have far-reaching consequences. If we are satisfied with a small majority it will depress our friends in the north and west, but if we poll something like our full strength the country will understand that the solid south remains at the head of the democratic procession, and that the attempt to divide our people is a disastrous failure. If the democrats of Georgia do their full duty in our state election the success of the national democracy has been done in the report.

The tongue of a town tattler does not always injure those against whom its lashings are directed; but that is no reason why it should be given free play.

The privilege of abusing and attacking anybody against whom his venom may be directed.

Was Talking About Democrats.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says in commenting on Mr. Howell's last letter to the Herald:

A rainbow chaser Mr. Clark Howell, of The Atlanta Constitution, is entitled to our most distinguished consideration. He scans the horizon for the New York sky, spots his rainbow and sticks him there after it over the hills and far away, but what are we to think of Mr. Howell for sending his message to the east to tell of "a thoroughly united and harmonious democracy in New York" with the anti-slaverys threatening in a third municipal ticket in that democratic city?

Mr. Howell was talking about democrats, and, as stated by him, the party was never in better fix in New York than now.

Atlanta's Indian Summer Festival.

Nature is preparing for her Indian summer festival. Autumn, reaching out in the night, lays her cool hand on the sources of things, giving the crickets and the katydids a chilling foretaste of the hard times to come. The grasshopper fiddles away merrily in the grass in the middle of the day, but he has to hunt for a warm place at night.

In fine, we are nearing the processional season of the year, when autumn, with a bundle of sunnach for a torch, goes marching through the woods kindling the foliage into the most beautiful colors. It is fitting, therefore, that Atlanta, taking a few days off, should join the procession, and give to the occasion the touch of gaudiness that catches the eye and warms the understanding.

Atlanta's Indian summer festival will be a success, of course. The idea is a pleasing one to start with, for it is a forerunner of the holiday season and touches genially on the sensibilities of both young and old. It will be a success, but we want our friends in the country to live their minds of the idea that it is a mere advertisement of the town, or that it is in any sense speculative in its purpose.

It is something better than that. It grows out of the plan for a midsummer festival organized by The Constitution not very long ago, and it has been carried forward to the verge of the holiday season in order to invest it with some of the more substantial suggestions of recreation and good fellowship.

As our readers know, Atlanta is very busy when on business bent. The purpose of the Indian summer festival is to show beyond question that Atlanta is also very gay when it takes a notion to drop business and go on a lark. There is no reason why this gayety should not be given vent to between seasons. Further, there is no reason why the friends and acquaintances should not be on hand to enjoy the fun as spectators or participants as the case may be. There is to be no formality, but the whole affair, from beginning to end, is to be as friendly and as "social" (as we say in Georgia) as a neighborhood barbecue. In the good old days it was the habit of some farmer, feeling the impulses of prosperity, to give to his neighbors what was called a "treat." It was a homely affair, but a hinge to hang friendliness on. For miles around the neighbors would go and enjoy themselves, innocent any gayety trotting a reel together.

Thus it is with Atlanta. Feeling the friendly impulse of prosperity, the town proposes to give its friends and acquaintances a "treat"—a short session of banqueting and recreation. They are on the side where the purse hangs. Whatever they make in the rear of the democratic house. They are not to be taken seriously, for they have never been.

Some of the goldsmiths are very much disturbed about the financial situation in India. They should go to bed and make themselves comfortable. England will take care of India in her own way.

say to our readers that at that time it will be good for them to be with us.

Mr. Cleveland's Letter.

Ex-President Cleveland's letter of acceptance of the democratic nomination, which The Constitution prints today, is a document which cannot be misunderstood. It will command the ready and loyal support of every democrat.

It plainly sets forth the great dividing line between the two parties. It goes to the core of the controversy over the abuse of tariff legislation, and puts the democratic contention upon a basis which will attract the favorable attention of the voters of the land. The people are willing to be taxed for the support of the government, but when the line is crossed, and taxes are collected for private purposes, it becomes robbery, although committed under the form of law.

Mr. Cleveland's reference to civil service reform and to the currency are sensible and convincing. Honesty in government and stability in business are indispensable.

The battle line is now drawn, and under the command of our leaders—Cleveland and Stevenson—all true democrats must rally for the victory of November.

Success in Politics.

Some of the English newspapers are discussing the scholar in politics, and the weight of opinion seems to be that he is "not in it."

There is no reason, says one writer, for supposing that a knowledge of the classics or higher mathematics will help a man to political success, "any more than a pretty taste in blue China." Men learn lots of theories at college and afterwards find out that they amount to nothing when they antagonize actual facts. They go into politics believing that certain scientific precepts and precedents govern affairs. They apply their scholarship, and the voters discredit their theories and show the utmost indifference to authorities of time-honored standing. The real conditions are different from the ideal conditions studied at college.

They are good for the country, and the voters are pleased with them and led by them to success. The trouble is that the nation is the sum of all the cognitive faculties except sense." He has theories and statistics in plenty at his tongue's end, but no practical knowledge. The men who lack his scholarly pretensions, and yet manage to excel him, are acquainted with the details of politics, and have studied current events and living people more than books, and the result is that they subordinate abstract ideas to concrete and material facts. Their methods are adapted to the conditions that really exist, and not to imaginary factors and occasions. They are men of business, as much as of theory, and of science, strictly speaking, but they are not drilled to ideal uses.

They are capable of performing the highest service, in spite of their lack of classical education.

The greatest man of modern times Abraham Lincoln—was one of them and not of the kind who are led by the latest fad or theory.

They are men who never make the mistake of thinking that they are in another world than that of actual life. The people are pleased with them and led by them because they are experts in the art of molding circumstances to systematic and advantageous conclusion. They do not look upon politics as a science, strictly speaking, but they are not afraid to fail in politics, or in business, either.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says:

It will not do to say that it implies to intellect to make it feel. The trouble is that the intellect which the scholars go to in the case of the popular theories to do with the world is not the same as the common man's.

It is the common man's who is the sum of all the cognitive faculties except sense.

He has theories and statistics in plenty at his tongue's end, but no practical knowledge.

The friends of Justice Lamar are encouraged to hope that his recent stroke of paralysis will not seriously affect him, because he suffered similar strokes more than a dozen years ago, and recovered and went right along with his public duties.

In 1880 Atlanta had 196 factories with \$2,468,450 capital, 3,892 hands, making \$5,000,000 worth of product. In 1890 Atlanta had 630 establishments with \$16,190,000 capital, 15,000 hands, making \$8,000,000 worth of product. The increase in eleven years is 457 factories, \$15,721,544 capital, 11,523 hands and \$28,012,000 in product.

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FIVE RARE BIRDS.

The Delks Gang of Burglars Sit for Their Pictures.

WANTED FOR THE ROGUE'S GALLERY.

They Create Bedlam in the Police Station and Dismay in the Hearts of Their Fellow Prisoners.

The Tom Delks gang of burglars—five rare young jiblards with ruffled plumage—posed for their photographs before Art fist Edwards's camera, the Edwards studio yesterday afternoon.

The wild young toughs sat straight in front of the photographer, adjusted their hats and looked as fear like Rube Burrows as they could while the work was being done.

Then with a sigh of relief they got up, and Charlie Johns remarked jocularly:

"I've save me one o' dem butes, kuhuh. I wants ter present it to yer Uncle Joe Brown up at de coal mines."

Captain Wright was having the wild gang of confessed burglars photographed for the rogue's gallery.

The young men, Tom Delk, the leader, Charlie Johns, John Moore and Charley Gentry, were taken out in the morning from the Fulton County jail to appear as witnesses against "Fatty" Johnson in the commitment trial before Justice Bloodworth. "Fatty" was the last member of the gang to be bagged, and he is an overgrown, ruddy-faced youth of about seventeen. He said in wasn't guilty. Two of his pals, Tom Delk and John Moore, swore that he had assisted them in robbery and the youthful "Fatty" was bound over for burglary.

About 1 o'clock they were all carried to the police station and sat in cell No. 6. Such another racket there never waked the echoes in the old police station. They tore up every weak part of the cell, and wanted the turnkey to give them a quarter to break the lock on the door. They showered the prisoners across the corridor with water from the bucket of water given them to drink.

Unfortunate, indeed, was the prisoner who chanced to occupy a cell adjacent to theirs. Captain Wright went in to quiet them. While he was talking with the leaders one of the gang deftly slipped the captain's handcuffs from his pocket, and put it in his own.

At 2:30 o'clock Captain Wright and Detectives Crim, Green, Cason and Looney took the five young men to Edwards & Son's photographing establishment. The toughs were securely handcuffed together, and were in happier spirits than usual. The promise of a drink if they would sit quietly for a picture had made them feel way up in "G." It was a motley crew of five that Mr. Edwards had to photograph.

Tom Delk and John Moore, the two leaders, were the first photographed. They are typical toughs, I think.

"Now, look purty, boys," inquired Charley Gentry, as Delk and Moore posed, "dat's fer de rogue's gallery, and I wants yer to give de cap'n a good job."

"Can't yer change dem faces?" Charlie Johns asked, "or git 'em laundried. Yer are two bloomin' dials, yer are, and yer mang'll be a disgrace ter de gallery of de profesh."

"Dat's a mighty fine posh, pardner. Jes' wait now, till de balloon goes up."

None of these remarks disturbed the equanimity of Delks and Moore. They sat stolidly gazing into the camera, trying to look desperately wild and tough. Two of the prisoners began a survey of the studio looking at everything they came across.

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Two of all the boys were taken separately and then they were taken in a group. The photographer breathed a sigh of relief when the wild and woolly youngsters were taken out. They all left instructions "dat one o' de shadvers be sent them."

Captain Wright says that he never dealt with a more hardened lot of young criminals than the Delks gang. They are giving the jailors a great deal of trouble.

Nick Schrewoth who was arrested at the same time with Gentry and Johns was not photographed with the others yesterday. No positive proof has been secured against him and Captain Wright did not have him photographed yesterday. He was left in the cell at the jail, and all the morning his five pals suffered much uneasiness, fearing that he would drink up all their coffee.

WHO STRUCK BILLY PATTERSON?

The Great Secret Which Has Puzzled so Many Has Been Unraveled at Last.

The puzzling question of who struck Billy Patterson at last been solved, and the culprit is his old comrade, John Clark, a middle-aged white man and got on a tear last night and had the gun.

Patterson told the story of his adventure to Dr. Feste. He and some friends were enjoying a game of chess at a store in McPherson, and when he got up and demanded that his game be produced a comrade and the other chess players were taken back at this point, demands, particularly as to the game, and Clark, and he had the gun.

A desperate struggle ensued, which lasted for several minutes. Patterson's pants were pulled over, and both were bruised up considerably.

Patterson wrested the ugly instrument out of Clark's hands, but quickly drew the big fellow, who carries the mail to the army post at McPherson, walked into the room and sat down in his chair, looking man, who looked more than a little worried, and the other chess players were taken back at this point, demands, particularly as to the game, and Clark, and he had the gun.

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The colored citizens of Tennessee want to ride on the vestibule trains.

At the coming term of the Washington county court, the colored citizens of Tennessee will try to get the last Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad company indicted for failing to provide separate coaches for them on vestibule trains.

THE SCRAP HEAP.

The Louisville and Nashville's earnings for the second week in September were \$425,155, an increase of \$16,100.

The Louisville and Nashville is getting its equipment in shape for the world's fair.

Joseph H. Turner has been appointed commercial freight agent of the Karpman and Chaveau Mfg. Co.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City have increased the pay of their telegraph operators \$2 per month.

The Richmond and Danville's city ticket office is now in being, and the office is being embellished. The walls are being decorated with painted palms, delicately suggesting a familiar stage, the English of which is that of railroads, which does the business is utilized to the point.

Patronus Phillips and Norman had a short interview with the Louisville and Nashville last night. Some who did not care to give their names

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Colonel Phinizy Would Not Take the Central's Presidency.

TOO MUCH HARD WORK IN IT.

The Company's Securities Are Going Up in the Market—Scaling Down May Be Avoided.

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AT THE CAPITOL.

Comptroller General Wright Brings in Good Political News.

BARBECUES DRAW THE CROWDS.

Henry, Gwinnett, Butts, Gordon and Clayton Will Roll Up Good Majorities—Appointments, Etc.

Augusta, Ga., September 26.—(Special)—Colonel C. H. Phinizy, one of the leading directors of the Central railroad, who has been spoken of for the presidency under the new plans now on foot in New York, has returned from the Metropolis. He was seen by your reporter and he talked cheerfully and confidently about the Central's affairs and prospects. He said that the directors held a meeting in New York as reported, and he confirmed the news of the appointment of a committee to act with Receiver Comer in a full examination and report with a view to the restoration of the road's credit and business and the board's present relations declaring the road's credit had been impaired and unjustly called into question, and that it was able to pay its indebtedness without scaling or scaling difficulties. The committee of which Mr. E. B. Holloman was appointed to examine the road's affairs and recommend measures looking to a restoration of the credit and the discharge of the receiver, to negotiate an extension or any new loans needed and to take any necessary proceedings in the premises. The committee went immediately to work and, although a report is not yet in, Colonel Phinizy, as a member and director of the road, says he believes the road will be found solvent and able to carry every dollar of its indebtedness. Such report and findings will cheer up everybody and will restore confidence not only in the road but all over Georgia. It will do a lot of good and Colonel Phinizy says that the very prospect of it has restored confidence in Central securities north, where they have advanced five points already.

In Clayton, which the third party claims to be 200 majority, the democrats are active and declare that it will go for Governor Nathan.

At three barbecues given last week at Calhoun, Jackson and Lawrence, 9,000 democrats turned out.

Judge of Elbert County.

Governor Northern and Comptroller General W. A. Wright, who visited several counties last week, say that the democratic prospects are much brighter than they had expected.

Henry county is good for from 800 to 1,000 democratic majority. There are not over 200 third party men in the county.

Barts county is good for from 700 to 1,000 majority.

Phinizy will give a handsome majority certainly 1,200 and maybe 1,500.

Gwinnett which is one of the smaller counties will go democratic by from 200 to 1,000 majority.

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THE POLITICIANS.

Gathered at Headquarters They Make Democratic Estimates.

SOME SAY 80,000. SOME 70,000.

What Went on at the Democratic Committee Rooms Yesterday—Gossip with Party Leaders.

It is now but a few days until the state election in Georgia.

The register books of many cities have been closed and in every county men are preparing for the battle of the ballots.

What a day it will be in Georgia history—October 5th, '92!

What a storm of excitement will sweep like a mighty whirlwind around each voting place. What responsibility: what seriousness as the tickets go sliding from the hands of honest Georgians into the same old well-worn ballot boxes that have for long days gone by held the almost unanimous verdict of the people of this good state for unity at the south and resistance to all that tended to destroy that unity.

Well, that same verdict is going to be rendered again. Not quite so unanimous, perhaps, as heretofore, owing to the incendiary doctrines of the new faith and the destructive work of designing aliens, but it will be rendered with an overwhelming majority just the same.

Prominent democrats at headquarters yesterday were talking the situation over and passing opinions as to rough estimates that are being made on all sides of the democratic majority to result.

These estimates vary. Governor Northen's recent guess putting it at 25,000 is about the lowest that has been made. Every democrat at headquarters yesterday expressed surprise at such a low estimate and some went as high as 80,000.

The average guess is 40,000.

Chairman Bill Atkinson says it can't be less than 35,000 or 40,000. Others claim 40,000 with a good chance for 60,000.

"Our thing is certain," remarked one prominent party leader from southern Georgia, "there will be more votes polled in the state than ever before, for the excitement of the well-managed campaign is going to bring out the voters from the busiest machine shop, the greatest factory, the most splendid office and the remotest farm.

This increase of votes is going to fully counteract the falling off of democratic strength in some districts due to the influence of third party agitation and will, in my opinion, leave things pretty much as they always have been in Georgia so far as democratic majorities are concerned.

"You see," he continued, "there has never been any strong influence necessary to bring out even the available democratic vote. That is to say, not since the famous methods and dark days just after the war. But, there is such a necessity now and it is keenly felt. It will have its effect, and when it does it will be counter to the other election, it will be seen clearly that Georgians are not yet ready to barter their liberties, their southern pride and the sanctity of their homes for the empty promises of these faithless demagogues."

He Is Ready for It.

Chairman Bill Atkinson, of the state democratic executive committee, says the party of Georgia is ready for the election.

Chairman Bill has drawn up his line of battle splendidly. He has mustered a vast army in this big state of Georgia and is standing ready and waiting under the colors of the beloved democratic party. The boys are ready to march to the roll of the political bass drum.

"Looking back over the campaign so far," says Chairman Atkinson, "I can see nothing to discourage democracy. The party leaders everywhere have done their duty and the stump speakers claim the undying gratitude of every loyal Georgian for their unyielding energy and hard work. Democratic clubs have sprung up in every town and in almost every hamlet in the state and are kept alive by as many workers as can be found in the country over. Everything in the state that could be done by these young men and old to save old Georgia has been done and the work of the executive committee has received in every section a pleasing and encouraging."

The party leaders everywhere say there has been but precious little in the whole campaign to reward and much—very much—to be thanked for.

What They Tell.

There were crowds of well-known demagogues in the committee rooms yesterday.

The boys are all coming to Atlanta from day to day now to learn all they can at headquarters about the coming election.

They have all been in every section. Here and there the fusion of publicans and third party people recommended to the negroes by Colonel Buck, of republican notoriety, causes some alarm and makes the democrats work all the harder, but it makes but little difference in the end.

From brief talks with the politicians it is ascertained beyond the remotest shadow of a doubt:

First, that Georgia will elect a democratic governor.

Second, a full set of democratic state-house officers.

Third, a democratic legislature world without end.

Fourth, and forever bury the false hopes of third parties.

With the Boys.

Colonel Richard Hobbs, chairman of the district executive committee of the second congressional district, was conspicuous at democratic headquarters yesterday and had nothing but cheerful news from that region. He says the democracy of southwestern Georgia is in splendid shape.

Joe Terrel, of Greenville, soon to be attorney general of Georgia, was with the fellows who congregated at the committee rooms during the day. Joe says things are coming out all right in Merriweather.

"Old Bill" Finley, as the boys all call him in good cheer, and H. W. J. Han, from Calhoun, rested and munched with the politicians at headquarters. The man from the mountains says Carter Tate will easily knock Thad Pickett off in the ninth and go flying off to congress without a scratch.

Senator-to-be McAfee, of Canton, was at headquarters yesterday. He says Ben Perry, the gifted editor of the Cherokee Advance, voices the sentiment of a vast democratic majority. Cherokee county is in weekly discussions of the false promises preached by the third party.

Meers, V. B. Howell and W. S. Miller, of Fayetteville, were here yesterday.

Colonel R. L. Barry and Colonel M. C. Fulton, of Decatur, and Colonel Mark Hardin were registered at headquarters.

An Old Land Deed.

West Bowerville, Ga., September 26.—(Special)—Rev. J. M. Bowers, of this place, has in his possession a land deed made by John Bowes, of West Bowerville, in 1810, to 400 acres of land, more or less. This deed, it is supposed, covers the land wherein J. M. Bowers now lives, and also includes the town of West Bowerville. The consideration money was \$150 for the 400 acres, or twenty-five cents an acre. The deed is in the name of John Bowes, and is dated from S. S. S.

Lehman Bros., Cotton Lotters.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager, NEW YORK, September 26.—Liverpool this morning quoted \$200,000 and in the course of the day as much more, making him at the highest price received. This morning the market was \$150,000, and the market is now \$150,000.

Lehman Bros. are making a good show.

Lehman Bros. are making a

\$1.00.

WE HAVE IN another lot of Solid Gold Pens, Pearl Holders, in Black Leather Box, complete, which we sell for \$1.00. Come soon if you want one. Sent post-paid on receipt of price.

Julius R. Watts & Co.,
No. 67 Whitehall Street.



WITH THE FORK AND THE SPOON
we finish our dinner and to finish it well
we need a handsome table service. Don't
you think it's necessary to have a table
set for the dinner to your food to please
the palate? We have some new ware to
show you which presents a charming effect
on the table. Silverware is not perishable
and will outlast the life of its owner. An
impermeable table silver should
be purchased with the greatest care, and
those who are on the point of such a pur-
chase will do well to look at our stock.

A. L. DURKIN CO.,
No. 67 Whitehall Street.

There's No Use

Speaking words about it. We have the
best, largest and most complete stock of
Hats

now shows in Atlanta. The facts bear us
out in this statement.

A. O. M. GAY & SON,
48 Whitehall St.

thief!!!

look out for those dishonest dealers who are selling inferior whisky out of bottles purporting to be the genuine Canadian club.

see that the bottles have a government stamp over the neck.

Blumenthal & Bickart.

"b & b."

44 & 46 Marietta St. 'phone 378.
Agents for "Old Oscar Pappy" whisky,
"Canadian Club" whisky,
"Joseph Schlitz" beer,
"Milwaukee" beer.

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OF NEWSPAPER
PERIODICAL
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GOTTEN UP PROMPTLY
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BEND OR DRAWING
ESTIMATE.
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Traps. The Kenilworth.
The Kensington.
THE LATEST STYLES
Handsome, Attractive,
Comfortable.

HALL AND EXAMINE
STANDARD WAGON CO. OF GA.
No. 23 and 45 Walton St.

GOVERNOR BULLOCK

Speaks About the Pending Political
Situation.

FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF NORTHERN

But Confident That the Republicans Will
Win in the National Election—The
Issues at Stake.

Governor Rufus B. Bullock has returned
to the city after a prolonged absence.
"Yes," said he, "we are home earlier
than usual. I have come in season to vote
for the re-election of Governor Northern,
who is entitled to a unanimous re-election.
The governor has accomplished all that was
possible to forward the best interests of
the state, hampered as he is by our present
restrictive constitution. The complete
success of his broad, liberal and wise poli-
cy is impossible under the narrow lines of
the fundamental law.

The Outcome of the National Election.

"Opinions as to the outcome of elections
are generally influenced by the preference
of the speaker. But I am willing to go
on record with the statement that President
Harrison will be re-elected by an
increased electoral and popular vote.

"My reasons for this opinion are that
national contests are determined by individual
judgments on well-defined issues,
and in the coming contest the issue is too
plain to be misunderstood in any section
of the country. It is that the tariff on
imported articles be so arranged as to pro-
tect American labor?

"Our leaders of the secession movement
sought to establish a free trade confederacy
of slave states. If this effort had succeeded
our laboring classes would have
been serfdom, debased and cheap,
we could only have exchanged our
plantation produce and raw materials for
the manufactured products of other countries.

For such a system free trade was
the logical policy. Now the majority of
the delegates to the recent democratic
national convention adopted the spirit of
our confederate constitution on this subject
and at the time before the country asking the
endorsement of the people of the
United States of a theory which is
suited only to a condition where capital is
the absolute owner of labor. The only
hope for an end to the present condition
of the confederate states is that the late
elected states or "solid south" may be added
to the ignorant, vicious and foreign vote in
the large northern cities, and to
ensure that "solidity" we are now applying
the old party motto. The working classes
and others are striking for political
independence by organizing "alliances,"
"third parties," etc., and we are refusing
them "free speech," and driving their
leaders out of our state. Similar treatment of
republicans in the past has been held
on October 1st. She has secured the Peters
street home to move into when she
leaves her present abode.

The matter promises to be the subject of
a lively contest before it is settled.
There is a city ordinance which requires
that the consent of council be obtained before
an institution of the character of the one
Mrs. Wolfe proposes to establish can
be started inside the city limits.
She has been hard at work to secure
a location, and she has been relying upon the hope that no objection would be
raised to her entering the Home for the
Friendless building at the corner of West
Peters and West Fair streets, and people living near
them, and that is that they do not want
the refuge located within sight of their
homes. And if those Peters street people
can prevent it they are not going to let that
Friends building go.

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The North is Observant.

"The north will be quick to see that we
will lose the sympathy of a large element
among them.

"For these reasons I look for the
decision of the nation to establish
an economic policy at the coming election and
the equally as decisive defeat of the confederate
economic policy which the democrats
has offered.

"As the effect of such result upon the
south I am confident that it would be of
benefit beyond our ability now to estimate.
It would enforce the abandonment of theories
which were only desirable under economic
conditions which have been swept away
by war and can never be re-established.

The Advantages of the South.

"We have every natural advantage in
our favored section for diversified industries
which will add to our communities a
class of skilled artisans whose compensation
will give to them something beyond the
necessities of a bare existence, and all would
reap the benefits of our advantageous
location.

"Those of us who gave four years of the
best of our lives to sustain the confederacy
would then be at liberty to teach our children
something better than a free trade policy which
failed to sustain my forefathers and which
can only flourish on a basis of slave
or debased and ignorant labor.

The Negro Bugaboo.

"We may then be as able as a people to
rise superior to the "bababoo" of negro
supremacy and act thereafter in national
affairs upon our free judgement uncon-
trolled by the theories of the past or that
of the descendants of our parents.

"Our local and state affairs are in
conservative control and will so continue un-
affected by national issues, and our prosperity
will be largely enhanced by keeping
in line with a national economic policy
which has enriched the country at large."

Farmers Getting in a Hurry.

Lincolnton, Ga., September 26.—(Special).—The rapidity with which farmers are
returning to their fields to make a stand is
indicative that they are not much inclined
to hold up a debilitated condition. The
sooner they get the staple to market the
sooner will the stringency of the times be
over. Confidence will be restored and an
orderly feeling inaugurated. It is doubtful
whether anything is being held.

The Negro Bugaboo.

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FOR FALLEN GIRLS.

Will Mrs. Wolfe Be Allowed to Start
Her Home on Peters Street?

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS

Secured and She Intends to Move in Next
Friday, but Strong Opposition
Has Been Raised.

Mrs. Wolfe, the benevolent lady who
came to Atlanta from New Orleans a few
months ago to establish a home for young
girls who had gone astray is having a hard
time in accomplishing her object.

She has received a great deal of en-
couragement from Atlanta's charitable
people, but from other quarters she re-
ceives but poor comfort. Twice she has
secured a place for the location of the
home, but each time persons living adja-
cent to the sites secured raised complaints
and she had to forego the idea of establishing
a home there.

She has now secured a third place for
her home, but strenuous objection has al-
ready been made, and if Mrs. Wolfe occurs
in it she will do so only after a hard
night. The last place secured has the
name of the Home for the Friendless building at the
corner of West Peters and West Fair
streets, and people living near the
home to it being made a refuge for fallen
girls.

Mrs. Wolfe proposes to move into the house
on next Friday, October 1st. The house
will be occupied by that time as the Home
for the Friendless will move into the
corner of West Peters and West Fair
streets, and people living near the
home to it being made a refuge for fallen
girls.

People living near the home have heard
of Mrs. Wolfe's intention and they are
in arms to prevent it. They rise to sus-
tain their objection to the new home and
that has been done by others who ob-
jected to the location of the home near
them, and that is that they do not want
the refuge located within sight of their
homes. And if those Peters street people
can prevent it they are not going to let that
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